

# The Newport Mercury

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No. 4251.

NEWPORT, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1845.

Established  
A. D. 1758

## The Newport Mercury

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY  
**J. H. BARBER.**

No. 133, Thames Street.

**TERMS—Two Dollars per annum.**

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents will be charged for each subsequent insertion.—All advertisements (except where an account is open) must be paid for previous to insertion.

If No paper discontinued (unless at the discretion of the Editor) until arrangements paid.

Single papers SIX CENTS, to be had at the Office.

**PLAIN & FANCY  
JOB PRINTING**

—SUGAR AS—

LISSES, WAY BILLS, STEAMBOAT BILLS, HANDBILLS,  
STOCK BILLS, BILLS OF LADING, FAMILIETTS,  
BLANKS, BANK CHECKS, CIRCULARS, TICKETS,  
BUSINESS CARDS, CATALOGUES, BILL HEADS,  
NOTES, BILLS OF FARE, NOTIFICATIONS,

LARGE SHOW BILLS, for Concerts,  
Public Meetings, Exhibitions, Lectures, &c.  
Promptly executed, at prices as low as those of any other establishment.

**Fine Swedish LEECHES.**

Received this day, at  
R. R. HAZARD'S,  
Sign of the Mortar, near the Court  
House. [Aug. 23.]

**CONGRESS WATER.**

Just received at  
R. R. HAZARD'S,  
Near the Court House. [Aug. 23.]

**SALT.**

TURKS ISLAND SALT, now landing from the Brig Tasso, at Clark's Wharf, and for sale by the quantity of 50 bushels and upwards. For further particulars enquire of

SILAS H. COTTRELL,  
Newport, Aug. 30, 1845.

**Bank of Rhode Island.**

A meeting of the directors held on Thursday, Aug. 21st, 1845, PELZ CLARKE, was elected President, in the place of S. Fowler Gardner, deceased.

W. A. CLARKE, Cashier.

Newport, August 23, 1845.

**BROADCLOTHES.**

BROADCLOTHES, Kerseymeres, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweed Cloths, Woolnets, Moleskins, red, white and yellow Flannels, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 162, Thames street, dy

H. SESSIONS.

Aug. 23.

**FOR SALE.**

THE house occupied by the subscriber, one mile from Newport, on the main road.

The location is not supposed. The grounds are neatly laid out—an orchard of grafted fruit, and a large Garden. The whole, well fenced, and sheltered with a variety of forest trees, of large growth, comprises twenty acres.—No further description is given, as persons wishing to purchase may examine for themselves between the hours of 9 and 11 a.m. For terms apply on the premises to

W. M. VERNON.  
Newport, Aug. 21, 1845.—1m.

**CHEAP BOOTS.**

**JUST RECEIVED**

AT the CHEAP Cash Shoe Store, No. 95 Thames street, (recently occupied by John Corban, dec.) TWELVE

CASES of Mens light calf and seal Boots. The above were bought for cash at the Manufacturer's lowest rates, and will be sold at a very small advance, some as low as \$1.25. Please call and examine for yourselves.

GEORGE H. NORMAN, & CO.  
Newport, Aug. 30, 1845.

**Final Notice.**

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Gyles Barney, late of Newport, dec. are requested to make immediate payment to

PETER P. REMINGTON, Adm'r.

Newport, August 30, 1845.

**Beautiful Fall Ginghams.**

Beautiful Fall Ginghams and Mourning do of the nicest quality, just received by

H. SESSIONS,

No. 152 Thames Street.

Roussel's Shaving Cream, Cologne Water, and Handkerchief Perfumes at

R. R. HAZARD'S.

near the Court House.

Sept. 5.

## Knit Hosiery.

DOMESTIC Knit Hosiery, in all its variety and sizes, for sale at 102 Thames street, by

H. SESSIONS

Aug. 23.

## NEW TIN and SHEET IRON WARE Establishment.

THE subscribers have taken the store No. 327 Thames Street, nearly opposite the store of Messrs Finch & Engs, and have entered into co-partnership under the name of

**Coggeshall & Bliss,**

for the purpose of manufacturing every description of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.—They will sell on REASONABLE TERMS to suit the times.

They have on hand a lot of plain Japan and Britannia Ware. They also intend keeping on hand an assortment of Sheet and Cast Iron STOVES of the most approved patterns.

Get N. B. All kinds of Job Work in the above line done to order.

A share of public patronage is solicited with the assurance that no pains will be spared to give satisfaction to all who may favour them with orders in their line of business.

**FREEBORN COGGESELL.**

WILLIAM H. BLISS,

Newport, Aug. 10, 1844.—tf.

## Commissioners & Administrators Notice.

THE Subscribers having been appointed by the Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of

**ROBINSON POTTER,**

late of Newport, Merchant deceased, and six months from this date, being allowed by said Court for the creditors to present and prove their respective claims, we will attend at the Counting room of Adam S. Coo, on the last Saturdays of October, November and December, at 2 p.m., for purpose of deciding on such claims.

CHARLES GYLLES, J. COMMER-

PELZ CLARKE, J.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

**THEO'S C. DUNN, J. Adm'r.**

JOHN M. KEITH.

Newport, July 7, 1845.

**CONGRESS WATER.**

THIS day received, direct from the Spring, at R. J. TAYLOR.

Aug. 9.

**James Phillips,**

IAS just received a new style of Cassimeres, Linens, Vestings, Cravate, Tweeds, Cashmere for coats, &c., which are now open and for sale cheap.

All garments made to order, and warranted to fit. At 102 Thames street.

July 12.

**Remarkable duration of Vegetable Life**—We extract from the London Morning Chronicle of the 30th ult., the following almost incredible account of a successful experiment in growing peas from seed found in an Egyptian sarcophagus:

Sir Gardner Wilkinson brought to England a mummy and vase which had been in an Egyptian sarcophagus for 2,844 years. They were forwarded to the British Museum, and, on examining the vase, which was supposed to have contained valuable relics, only a few grains of wheat, vetches, and peas were discovered, with a large quantity of dust, supposed to have been the decomposition of similar substances. Three of the pea were presented by T. J. Pettigrew, Esq., to Mr. W. Grimston, of the Herbart, Highgate; but it was not till last year that Mr. Grimston resolved to ascertain whether they still retained the powers of vegetation; and in the month of June he accordingly planted them in a compost, resembling as nearly as possible the alluvial soil of the Nile and placed them in a forcing frame; and in a short time he was most agreeably surprised to find them sprouting, and they ultimately produced nineteen pods, from which fifty peas were preserved. Part of these were this year planted on the 23d April, and the rest on the 4th June, but in the open air, though with a similar compost; and all are now of a most luxuriant growth, full of pods as well as blossoms; the later are white, with green stripes, of a bell shape, but, contrary to the British pea, producing the pod from the centre; the pod, in shape, resembles the symetra, or marrow pea. There is no doubt that they are fit for table, but they have not yet been tried; when they shall have been, Mr. Grimston intends to select a portion and forward them for the acceptance of her Majesty.

DRAHTS THIS YEAR.

John G. Wanton, Esq. formerly a rep-

resentative to the General Assembly died

in Newport, July 2, aged 68.

Hon. George Hazard,\* formerly May-

or of the City of Newport, died August

10, aged 74 years.

Capt. James Webb, a brave officer in

the Revolutionary war, died in Newport in Aug.

Daniel Mason Esq. a Merchant of New-

port and formerly a member of the Gen-

eral Assembly died Sept. 24, aged 42

years.

Rev. Edward Upham, formerly Pastor

of the First Baptist Church in Newport!

## A Chronological Account of all material Occurrences from the first settlement of RHODE ISLAND.

Aug. 23.

**1797.**

At the Annual Election holden at Newport on the first Wednesday of May, the following persons were elected officers:

Arthur Fenner, Governor.

Samuel J. Potter, Deputy Governor.

Assistants,

Thos. G. Hazard, Noah Mathewson,

Jonathan Comstock, Thomas Hoxie,

Walter Watson, James Congdon,

Feleg Clarke, Job Watson,

John Cook, John Harris,

Henry Ward, Secretary.

Ray Greene, Attorney General.

Henry Shurburne, Treasurer.

George Champlin, Esq. was chosen Speaker and Wm. Marchant, Clerk of the House of Representatives.

**Events of the Year.**

There was a remarkable cold spell of weather the first part of January of this year, the Thermometer in Newport, standing from five above zero, to five below for several days.

On the 11th Feb. a boat from Block Island was overset by a flaw of wind near that Island, and four men drowned.

On the 19th April a smart shock of an Earthquake was felt in Rhode Island.

A singular affair took place in New- port Harbor on the 7th of June, as Sam- uel Bonwell and a number of others were returning from fishing, on passing Castle Hill, their boat was struck by a large Fish which lifted her bows out of water and forced her back at the rate of three knots; he then let go and seized the boat again a little astern and tore a number of streaks off the laps &c.; he gradually snapt all along the boat almost out of water.—The boat leaked so much that it was with great difficulty it reached the shore.

The General Assembly of Rhode Is- land presented President Washington, an address on the occasion of his intended

retirement from office.

Hon. Elisha R. Potter, one of the Rep-

resentatives to Congress from this State,

resigned his seat and Thomas Tilling- hatt Esq. was elected in his place.

A fire took place in Newport on the 16th of August which consumed part of Brindley's Hope Walk.

A distressing accident took place in Newport on the 26th of August, John Gibbs, aged 16, the second son of George Gibbs, Esq. was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a fowling piece, while gunning.

This year the Yellow Fever visited Providence and Bristol, during the progress of the Epidemic 36 persons died in the former place, and 16 in the latter.

Samuel Eddy, Esq. was elected Secre- tary of State, in place of Henry Ward de- ceased.

Rev. Theodorus Dehon, of Boston, was this year chosen Minister of Trinity Church in Newport.

The General Assembly at its June session passed an act extending the time for bringing into the General Treasurer the Notes and Securities issued by the State during the late War, to the first of January 1793. The General Treasurer was directed to pay in Certificates two years interest; at four per cent, on all Notes that have or may be issued from January 1793 and indorse the same on the Certificates.

Being consulted about the protection of any building against lightning, at the westernmost part, and preferably the northwesternmost end or corner. I am under the im- pression that all thunderstorms, in this part of the world, come from the westward, and generally from the northwestward.—We have sometimes storms from the southeast, accompanied by diffuse elec- trical flashes, but such genuine thunder- storms as produce dangerous discharges of concentrated lightning, agreeably to my observations, come always as above stated. Being consulted about ten days since, respecting the proper mode of putting up a lightning rod, I advised that it should be secured to the northwestern chimney, as while duly pointed, to extend about ten feet above it. Had Mr. Detwiler put up a rod, well pointed above and proper- ly terminated below, at the northwesternmost part of his barn, I am of opinion that it would not have been struck. I ad- vance this opinion conditionally, because a lightning rod is competent as a conductor of electricity only so far as it terminates in contact with conducting medi- um capable of diffusing into the earth any electricity which may be presented to it. Unfortunately the conducting power of the soil in which these rods usually terminate, is due only to the moisture which it naturally holds; which is thousand times less than that of iron. It follows that an iron rod, when terminated in dry earth, is wholly incapacitated from acting as a conductor. It is like a pipe plugged at the lower end. Even when the soil is moist, the rod cannot receive more electricity than the soil can carry off from it. Hence under ordinary circumstances, the competency of lightning rods is dependent on the pointed form given to the upper end, which prevents the electricity from being received above in greater quantity than it can get off through the soil below.

Lightning rods should always be made, if possible, to terminate in the nearest spring or stream of water, whether at the bottom of a well or the surface of the earth; it being excepted that in cities, where there is an extensive ramifications of metallic pipes, for the conveyance of water or gas, a connection with such a ramification is to be preferred to any other termination.

In the case of vessels employed in navi-

gation, where the bottom is coppered, an attachment to the sheathing by solder and these combined to put down their young rival. More than once, therefore Ernest would have abandoned the field in despair, but his young wife cheered him, though sometimes her own heart felt ready to give up. Mary Linwood was then, indeed, that greatest of blessings, a good wife; she sympathized with her husband, economized in the utmost, and by her sanguine words chased despon- dency from his heart.

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## Late Foreign Intelligence.

### Arrival of the Great Western.

#### 4 Days later from Europe.

The steamer reached the dock at New York on Tuesday evening last, after a passage of 14 days and 8 hours. She left Liverpool at 15 minutes after 2 o'clock on the 23d ult., and arrived off Sandy Hook at 6, P. M., of the 9th inst.—She was discharged and re-loaded, at Liverpool, in the short space of 4 days. She has a full freight list, and 145 passengers, the full extent of her accommodations.

The Overland mail had arrived, but brings no news of special interest.

The prospect of the crops was better than at the time of the sailing of the Caledonia.

The London Gazette of the 22d, says:—The extremely fine state of the weather has, of course, altered the tone of the corn-market, which to-day is dull at last Mondays' prices. The glass is high this morning, and appears steady, which is in favor of the public securities. The Consol market, in consequence, is firmer to day, and the operations of the government broker are made at higher prices. Consols are quoted at a further rise of 1-8 per cent., upon the closing quotations of yesterday; for money and account the price is 99 3-4 to 7-8, and the Three and a Quarter per Cent., 102 5-8 to 3 Bank Stock 210 1-2 to 11 1-2, and Exchequer Bills 48s to 50s. prem.

**The Harvest in France.**—A Bordeaux paper informs us that the wheat harvest in the department of the Gironde is abundant, but that it is got in with great difficulty. The weight of the wheat varies from 77 to 79 kilogs, the hectolitre. The wine growers have much fear as to the result of their harvest, as it will be fully three weeks later this year than the last, and there is hardly ground now to hope that there will be sufficient heat to make the grapes of good quality.

An explosion of fire-damp took place on Thursday, in a colliery at Newcastle-on-Tyne, by which, it is said, upwards of fifty persons lost their lives!

Paris and its vicinity was visited on the 19th by a tremendous hurricane, which broke or tore up by the roots trees of large dimensions, and did other extensive damage. The wind was still high on Thursday, but the weather was fine.

Accounts from Rouen state that a large factory was blown down by the hurricane of Tuesday, 200 persons were said to have been killed and wounded.

Accounts from Tripoli of the 2d inst. state that the expedition against Tunis was no longer talked of; the idea of it had, perhaps, never been seriously entertained by the Ottoman government. Minister of Egypt, accompanied by his suite, left here this day by the General Steam Navigation steam ship Fame, for Dieppo.

**State of Trade in the Manufacturing Districts.**—The continuation of wet and otherwise unfavorable weather seems to have a rather injurious effect upon our cloth markets, which otherwise show symptoms of improvement; there is, therefore, but a limited amount of business doing. In the market for yarns, although not quite so animated as for some weeks past, prices remain well supported.

**American Ships of War in the Mediterranean.**—The American double-banked frigate the Cumberland, Capt. S. L. Breeze, bearing the pendant of Commodore Joseph Smith, hove to off Valetta Harbor on the 5th inst., from Trieste. She sent her launch on shore, communicated with the American Consul, and on its return in the evening, departed for Tripoli. The American corvette the Plymouth, Commander H. Henry, arrived at Malta on the 1st instant, from Beyrouth, and took pratique this morning. The commodore communicated with her when off the port.

**The Queen's Visit to Germany. Mayence, Aug. 16.**—At six o'clock this evening her Majesty and the Prince, accompanied only by the members of their own suite, arrived in the Fairy at the Government House of this city. Vast military preparations had been made.

As usual, cannon thundered and music played when the Queen landed; her Majesty and the Prince were received by Prince William of Prussia, the governor of Mayence, 18th.—The Queen and Prince Albert have departed for Wurzburg en route for Coburg. The Queen and Prince travel in a close carriage and four, one position, German fashion, riding one of the wheelers, and bumping most ungracefully along, a jolting mass of boots and, blue and yellow jacket. Two broughams, containing the members of her suite, and a luggage van, followed the Royal carriage, which was escorted by a small but smart party of Prussian Lancers.

**Constantinople.**—A letter dated July 30th says:

"Intelligence had been received there from the Caucasus, announcing that the Russians had undertaken a new campaign in the interior of Daghestan.—After a vigorous resistance at the entrance of desfile, the mountaineers withdrew to the interior, and the Russians seized on the desfile. Considerable loss was sustained on both sides. There have been insurrections in the upper part Circassia which is under subjection, and near Anapa a Russian division was obliged to retreat."

**From the East.**—The cholera has reappeared at almost every station in West

ern India, and had committed most frightful ravages on the native inhabitants, although the number of its European victims had been comparatively small. In the Punjab it had made sad havoc, carrying off at Lahore from 500 to 600 daily. At Lahore from 20,000 to 30,000 had fallen victims to it. The rebellion of Peshora Singh was becoming every day more formidable. The great body of the Royal troops has, it is said, refused to take up arms against him. If this statement be correct, he may be expected to walk over the ground. One of his latest exploits was an attack on, and plunder of, a small party engaged in conveying six lacs of rupees from Lahore to Peshawar. Having reduced his foes to obedience, Sir Charles Napier was engaged in levying transit dues on all grain, sugar, ghee, fire wood, &c., brought to any military cantonment; by which he expects to add a lac and a half to the revenues of Scinde.

From GERMANY, there is very sad intelligence concerning the troubles growing out of the proceedings of John Ronge, the head of the new church. According to accounts given in the *Times*, a riot broke out in the town of Halberstadt, on the 9th of August, after Divine service had been performed by the German Catholics, according to their rite. John Ronge addressed the populace from the balcony of a house on one of the public places of the town, and concluded a vehement speech by the words, "Rome and her supremacy shall and must fall, Amen." A citizen of the place exclaimed, "Rome will not fall so soon as you." The interruption exasperated the people, who attacked the person and the house of this individual. A troop of cuirassiers rode into the market place, and cut down the populace in the streets, but several of the soldiers were dragged from their horses and severely wounded before the crowd could be dispersed. The Catholics of Halberstadt kept at home, but it was apprehended that their houses and churches would be assailed by the mob.

A still more fatal disturbance occurred on the 13th at Leipzig, of which the Times give the following account:—

Prince John of Saxony had arrived on the morning of that day to review the Commercial Guard of that city, and it seems that this personage, who is himself a Roman Catholic, had excited the popular anger by his conduct with reference to some of the villages which have joined the new sect of the German Catholics. He was ill received on the parade, and when he had retired to an hotel the house was surrounded by an immense crowd of ill disposed people.

The usual military serenade was performed, and the Prince appeared upon the balcony; but he was instantly hoisted by the mob, who proceeded, after they had given this sign of their displeasure, to sing with one voice Luther's celebrated *Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott*. This was the great popular air of the Reformation in Germany. By this time a considerable body of troops was collected, and, as the crowd seemed little inclined to disperse itself, the soldiers fired five rounds upon the people. Nine persons, belonging to, the middle rank of the citizens, were killed on the spot, and ten were dangerously wounded. The students repaired to the university with their arms, for two of their number had been shot in the fray; the civic guard was called out, and the Prince thought it prudent to quit the city pursued by the imprecations of the people.

The Prussian government has taken vigorous measures to repress the agitation. All sectarian controversies are to be excluded from the secular press, and the schismatics have been precluded from publishing announcements or reports of their proceeding.

**Crime.**—The Minden (La.) Journal of 12th inst. tells a sad story of crime of three men, Robert Goodwin, Mr Henry, and another man whose name the editor did not learn, who married each one of three sisters, and lived all near El Dorado, in the county of Union, Ark., about seventy miles from Minden. One of the sisters—she whose husband's name is not given—sometime since died; the other two a few weeks ago eloped—Goodwin's wife with a Dr. Waugh, and Henry's with a man named Henderson. Besides abandoning their husbands, they left behind each of them a young child. They rendezvoused it appears in Opelousas, Henderson returned to the neighborhood of Elderado to arrange some business. Henry heard of it, and went with his two brothers-in-law in pursuit of him; the next day he (Henderson) was found dead on the road, with twenty-four buck shot ranging from the pit of the stomach upwards. Waugh returned and was killed, it was thought by the brother of Mrs Goodwin, and Mrs Henry cut her throat.

**Writing on Newspapers.**—A circular from the General Post Office states that any memorandum upon newspapers or newspaper wrappers, subjects the same to letter postage. As the charge is to be governed by the weight, correspondence in this way will be found to be rather more expensive than in the usual mode.

At Sublett's Tavern, Virginia, on Sunday night, a negro in the act of robbing a store, was shot by a boy of twelve years old.

Seventeen Hundred Odd Fellows were present at the laying of the corner Stone of the new hall in Philadelphia, on Monday last. Oration by H. R. Kneass.

The papers from N. York yesterday contain no later news from Mexico.

## By the Mats.

FROM MEXICO.—The Washington Union, in speaking of Mexican affairs says:

Letters have been received from the capital of Mexico to the 30th of July—They express great doubt whether Congress would pass the declaration of war; and whether they would not consider their previous avowals in relation to annexation, as tantamount to a declaration; and whether they would not attempt to strike at us without a declaration. It was confidently said, that they were sending all the troops they could despatch to the frontier, WITH THAT VIEW, (to the amount of ten or twelve thousand.) Gen. Fidalgo to be commander in chief.

A postscript to the same paper mentions later advices just received. The following is the summary given of the intelligence. The news is to July 31st: An opinion very generally prevailed at Vera Cruz, according to the last accounts, that Mexico would not formally declare war against the United States, and the Government would be able to realize but a very small proportion of the loan, if any, which had been authorized—so low was the rate of interest—it was said, in lieu of the declaration, Mexico would carry on hostilities vigorously against Texas; and they talked of making a rush upon her with 25,000 men; but this was generally considered as a sheer fable.

The mail of the 18th had brought news from the city of Mexico of the election of General HERRERA to the Presidency, and the formation of a new cabinet, consisting of Manuel Ponay Pena, (Minister of Foreign Relations,) Pedro Areaya, (Minister of War,) and Fernandez del Castillo, (Minister of the Treasury.)

On the 15th August, Capt. Shubrick, commander of the U. S. ship Saratoga, exchanged salutes with the batteries of Vera Cruz.

### LATER FROM MEXICO.

The New Orleans papers received by the Southern mail just as we go to press, contain further news from Mexico, brought by the Mexican schooner Iguana, from Tampico, Aug. 21st.

She brings rumors that Herrera has been elected President of Mexico, and that 1500 Mexicans were on their march to join Peredes from the interior, who had already 2000 men. It was further rumored that Peredes, with this force of 3500 men, intended to march on Galveston and cut off Gen. Taylor. The last report is not credited.

The "Diario" states that the Mexican Cabinet has been dissolved and all the Ministers dismissed except Monasterio, Secretary for Affairs. The new Minister had not been formed, nor do we find stated the reasons for the change.

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"Camarades: The Supreme Executive has sent to me by the express, news that the United States in pursuance of their ambitious views, having taken possession of the Department of Texas, he had demanded a declaration of War from the Congress against that unjust nation.

"The time of fight is come. We must prepare with the ardor inspired by duty and patriotism, when an attack is made upon the soil, the honor and pride of the nation.

I am sure, comrades, that those presumptuous Americans will be greatly disappointed when they find that our soldiers are not so contemptible as they thought, and that they cannot conquer them.

"I address you under the influence of a lively enthusiasm. All fanciful doubt is vanished; the question is decided, and we are about to commence the most righteous war that we ever waged.—Laurels await us! To arms! It is the only means of avenging our honor, insulted by a nation that boasts of its liberality and civilization.

"Arms are the only arguments to use against banditti and men without good faith. Let us hope for that justice which is invoked by all society and the decision of the civilized world.

"Our lot will be envied by the rest of the army; we are nearest the theatre of war—we are first to avenge the outrages on our country, and to ravish from the usurpers the object of their rapine.

"Large bodies of troops are on their march—they will soon be here to share our dangers and repulse the enemy.

"The veterans of the north have given proofs of their valor and constancy—they are accustomed to conquer this presumptuous race. I know your worth, and how dear you love to serve your country.—It is for this that I am pleased to command you and to lead you to the combat, in which your comrade and best friend will be proud to follow your example.

#### MARIANO ARISTA."

The report brought by a previous arrival, that the Yucatecos had peremptorily refused to comply with the requisition of the Mexicans upon them for troops to assist in the threatened war against the United States, is said to be fully confirmed. The Mexicans were informed that the Yucatecos considered themselves independent, and the only concession made was a promise not to prevent such of their fellow citizens as chose to enter the Mexican army as volunteers, from doing so.

The Captain of the schooner also reports, that it was rumored that there had been several emissaries sent from Mexico to Texas, for the purpose of obtaining the assistance of the negroes of Texas in the war; that one of the emissaries had returned to Mexico, and stated that they had succeeded in their mission.

From the N. Y. Sun.

## New Steamer Oregon.

One of the most magnificent steamers ever launched into the waters of this city, is the new boat called the OREGON, lying at the foot of Thirteenth street, East River. She was built by Messrs. Smith & Dimon, for George Law, as one of the Independent line to ply between this city and Newport and Providence. Her length is 330 feet, beam 35 feet, tonnage 1100—her engine of 1000 horse power, and her engine and machinery made by Messrs. Stullman, Allen & Co. of the Novelty Works. Her shaft and crank are of wrought iron. The engine is of 72 inch cylinder, 11 feet stroke. The joiners work done by Charles T. Simonson—painting and gilding by Heins & Broderick, Barclay street—cabin work by Mr. Wallace, Fulton street—and her upholstery, carpeting, bedding, curtaining &c., by Daniel B. Taylor, of Pearl street, formerly of Broadway. She is to be officered by Capt. St. John, formerly of the Knickerbocker, with H. H. Houghton for clerk, and J. P. Acker for steward, both also formerly of the Knickerbocker. The cost of this splendid boat is \$130,000, and the expense of furnishing alone \$25,000. She is built of the best materials, of great strength, calculated to stem the storm and waves of the Sound—will run twenty miles in the hour, and can comfortably lodge six hundred passengers. Her dining cabin is 125 feet long, and two hundred persons can comfortably at one time sit at table. In her main cabin are 200 berths, each three feet wide, and each richly double curtained—the matresses of the best curled hair, thirty pounds in each, with feather bolsters and pillows, &c., &c.—The curtains are of fine figured muslin and rich satin de laine. The floors richly carpeted, and chairs and sofas for seats—rich mantel glasses, globe lamps, and side boards crowned with ornaments. The front cabin is similarly furnished.—The ladies cabin on deck is fitted up in a most superb style—richly carved and gilded. The curtains of silk and satin bagatelle, very rich—carpet imperial, costing \$5 per yard, 270 yards covering the floor—furniture of rosewood, rich chairs, sofas, couches and divans. It contains six elegant state rooms and 28 berths, and is lighted with French mechanical lamps. The state room itself on the promenade deck contains sixty state rooms, some of them fitted up with splendid French bedsteads, richly curtained and canopied. It has also 120 berths, each three feet wide—well matressed and covered with fine linen, and costly marseille quilts. The pillow cases are trimmed with lace and ruffled. The floor is covered with a rich Brussels carpet. The state rooms and berths are fitted up in the most rich and comfortable manner. The crockery ware of the boat is of rich French China—the name Oregon on each plate. The plates, and glasses, and cutlery, and wares, all of the best Sheffield plate. The table cutlery, Rogers' best; and the forks silver. The whole appearance of the boat is surpassingly splendid. She will start this week on her voyages on the Sound. Success attend her.

Gov. Wright has refused to pardon H. G. Green, convicted of the murder of his wife. The Governor takes the ground, rather unusual in these days of executive clemency, that a deliberate and wilful design to commit murder is not evidence of insanity, and should not protect the criminal from punishment. The Governor says:

"If the guilt be certain, the law pronounces the punishment which shall follow; and although clothed with the unrestricted power to pardon, any farther than a conscientious sense of public duty, and a sound and honest discretion imposes limits upon the exercise of that power. I cannot feel myself any more at liberty to step between this man and the punishment awarded to his crime, than I should feel if I were acting as a juror to pronounce his guilt. To me the guilt in this case is beyond reasonable doubt, and to discharge the prisoner from punishment would be to repeal the law as applicable to him. That I cannot do."

The Governor further says that he has submitted the case to the Circuit Judge, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, who all agree as to the justice of the sentence.

The Troy Budget of Saturday says that Henry C. Green, recently convicted of the murder of his wife, is to be executed on Wednesday of this week, the Governor having peremptorily declined to interfere in his behalf. Since his conviction it is said he has kept his bed constantly and his health, consequently is delicate. On receiving information that the Governor would not reprieve him, he was seized with spasms which lasted some time. A visit from his mother and sister produced the same effect.

Another Terrible Explosion in Allegheny City.—The Pittsburgh Post says that, on Tuesday afternoon, the boiler used at the steam planing machine on the bank of the canal, between the Hand street bridge and the aqueduct, in Allegheny city, exploded, doing much injury to the machinery and the building. The machinery is entirely ruined—one side of the building was blown clear over the canal; a part of the boiler passed through a pile of boards adjoining the building, and lodged in Mrs. Warn's bedroom, a considerable distance from where the explosion took place. The engineer was slightly injured; no other person hurt.

NAVAL.—U. S. steamer Col. Hartney, Commander Whittle, left Norfolk 3d inst. for Mobile, whence she is to proceed to Texas to co-operate with the U. S. naval and land forces in the South, and convey the mail or despatches to Mobile.

The Norfolk Beacon states that the *ach. Ou-ka-hy-e*, Commander Sinclair, which sailed thence 29th ult. for Corpus Christi, returned 3d inst. in consequence of having in a severe squall, 28th ult., with a heavy sea, sprung and badly split the head of her forecastle. She had proceeded about 250 miles S. W. of Cape Henry, and performed admirably previous to the squall, fully establishing the opinion of Lieut. S. as to her sailing qualities. She would be ready to sail in four or five days.

U. S. frigate *Raritan*, Com. Turner, Capt. Gregory, and U. S. corvette *Boston*, Commander Pendergast, all well, were off Montevideo 5th July.

We understand that the Secretary of the Navy has abolished the command of Port Captains at the Naval Stations where it has heretofore existed. The Pennsylvania, under the command of a Captain, and all other United States vessels afloat on this station, will hereafter be under the command of a senior officer. Com. Downes will probably remain in command of the Ohio, for the present at least.

The Bunker Hill Aurora gives the same information, and states that the command of Com. Nicholson will hereafter extend to all vessels afloat, except when under the command of a senior officer. Com. Downes will probably remain in command of the Ohio, for the present at least.

The Jury in the case of young Hodskins, indicted in New York for murder, has acquitted him, but there are several charges of burglary against him, on which the evidence is said to be abundantly clear to warrant a conviction. His conduct, while the jury were in deliberation, is said to have been most hardened, evincing a depraved and callous mind.

**Murder.**—A letter from Carlinville, Ill., to a gentleman in St. Louis, states that on the 21st ult. an affray occurred in that town between a Mr John State and Mr John W. Richardson, about a hammer, which rose to such a height that Richardson gave Bates the lie. Upon this, Bates attempted to draw his knife, but received a blow from Richardson's cane which stunned him for a time. Bates recovered, stabbed Richardson twice. Richardson lived about five hours after receiving the wounds. Bates was arrested and committed for trial.

The driver of the Western stage was a few days since instantly killed by lightning, while sitting in his box, as the stage was near Honeywell's stand, about seventeen miles from Chicago. One of the wheel horses was also killed, but none of the passengers were hurt. The driver's name was Simmons.

At New Madrid, Missouri, Charles A. Lavalle, Jr. aged 17, was killed on the 8th ult. by lightning. He was standing conversing with his mother, when a sudden clap of thunder burst over the house, and the lightning struck the mantel-piece rebounded off and struck young Lavalle on the upper lip, passing down his left side into the floor, killing him instantly. The transition from life to death was so sudden, that a smile played upon his face after life was extinct.

Great excitement exists in Warsaw, Ky., on account of the arrest of four counterfeitors, supposed to belong to an extensive gang. It is said that some of the wealthiest and most influential citizens were connected with it; that a branch of it exists in Lawrenceburg and may be in Cincinnati, and another up the

**THE NEWPORT MERCURY**  
**Newport.**  
**SATURDAY SEPT. 13, 1845.**

**State Elections.**

**VERMONT.**—In 135 towns the vote for Governor is as follows:

Slade, (Whig) 14,268  
Kellogg, (Dem.) 12,602  
Shafter, (Abo.) 4,285

There is no election by the people.—

**Gov. Slade will have a considerable plurality over his Democratic competitor, but the vote of the Abolition party will prevent a choice. The Legislature will have a large Whig majority. The next Senate will probably contain 23 Whigs and 7 Democrats. In the House, the Whig majority will be upwards of thirty.**

**MAINE.**—The annual State election for Governor and members of the Legislature took place in Maine on Monday last. There appears to have been but little excitement, and but a small vote was given. In 112 towns the vote is as follows:—Anderson, (Dem.) 15,742 Morse, (Whig) 12,213, Scattering 2,473,

**MASSACHUSETTS.**—Isaac Davis of Worcester, has been nominated for Governor and Henry W. Bishop of Lenox, for Lieutenant Governor, by the Democratic Convention which met at Springfield on Wednesday last.

**10TH OF SEPTEMBER.**—The anniversary of PERRY'S VICTORY on Lake Erie, was noticed in this town, on Wednesday, last, as usual, by the Artillery Company, under Col. PERRY. The company appeared in full uniform, and with the U. S. Band, from Fort Adams, made a fine display.

**Steamboat Oregon.**—This magnificent steamer arrived here on Thursday last, and was visited by a great number of our citizens, all of whom joined in the praise bestowed upon her by the press. She sails this evening on her second trip to New York. See Advertisement.

**DEATH OF JUDGE STORY.**—We have (says the Boston Courier of Thursday,) the painful duty to announce the death of Joseph Story, LL. D., one of the Justices of the U. S. Supreme Court, and Dame Professor of Law in Harvard University. He expired at his residence in Cambridge last evening, a quarter before nine o'clock. His pulse ceased to beat, and his hands were cold, before eight. His disease was stoppage of the intestines, or strangulation, the same sickness which ended the life of Mr. Legare in this city in 1843.

Judge Story was 65 years of age.—He graduated at Harvard University in 1798 and was appointed to the Judgeship of the United States Court by President Madison in 1811. He has filled a high office in the judicial services of his country and a higher station in the public eye, and he has left a space which will not be easily filled.

**Dreadful Mortality.**—In one of the oldest and most respectable families in Attakapas, Louisiana, thirteen persons have died within a short period of congestive fever. The name of the family is Segura, and the deaths embrace every age out of three generations.

**Four Lives Saved.**—A sail boat, with four passengers, Mr. Dyer Smith, of Pawcatuck, his wife, sister and son, was capsized between Point Judith and Block Island, on the 3d inst. All four, after clinging to the bottom of the boat more than an hour, were saved, when nearly exhausted, by Capt. Mott, of sloop Opera of Brookhaven, from Philadelphia, and the boat was towed into the river and recovered.

**Appointments by the President.**—John T. Pickett, of Kentucky, as Consul of the U. S. for Turks Island, in the place of Abraham Morell, recalled.

Silas A. Comstock, Naval Officer, for the district of Providence, Rhode Island, vice Moses Richardson, removed.

**An attempted highway robbery.**—On Sunday evening, near the residence of John Quincy Adams, Quincy, as Mr. Eleazer Fredericks was walking with his wife, he was attacked by Edward Flynn and two other laboring men, who demanded his money. One of them seized him round the body, but he got clear of him by cutting him severely in the arm. He then knocked down another, and the third fled. His wife raised an alarm, while he secured the man whom he had wounded. The fellow was much terrified by the flowing of his own blood, and disclosed the names of his companions to those who came to Mr. F. assistance, and they were soon arrested.

From the Mobile Journal of Sept. 4.

**SIXTY-TWO HOURS FROM CORPUS CHRISTI.**—The steamer Creole, Capt. Hiern, from Arkansas Bay, arrived here yesterday morning with a number of passengers.

Capt. H. reports that about one hundred Mexican traders, from the upper regions of the Rio Grande, visited Corpus Christi for the purpose of trade, but they gave contradictory reports as to the movements of the Mexican troops.

The substance of one of these reports was that seven hundred Mexicans attempted to reach the frontier of Texas, but that their numbers being reduced by disease, hunger and desertion, to three or four hundred, the remainder returned to the interior.

It is believed at Corpus Christi that the Mexican Government will make no demonstration of hostilities until after its presidential election is disposed of; and that even then it will venture no forces to the east of the Rio Grande.

Correspondence of Albany Atlas.

**TROY.**, Wednesday, Sept. 16, 12 o'clock

**GREEN THE MURDERER.**—This being the day appointed for the execution of Green, the murderer of his wife, numbers of the neighboring country people have come into town, brought partly by a morbid curiosity to see or hear how the prisoner expiated his crime, and partly to be certain that the sentence of the law was executed. There is much exasperation of feeling prevailing against the murderer, among our ordinary quiet citizens.

Green himself, it appears, preserved all that swaggering hardihood of manner, that characterized his conduct while under trial, until he received the Governor's letter. He now appears to be repentant, spends the most of his time in prayer and tears, and in converse with his ministers, two of whom have been in attendance upon him. Last evening he sent for Wyatt the brother of his unfortunate wife, and begged his forgiveness, which was freely accorded him. Wyatt pressed him to give some reason why he was induced to murder her, but he declined making any confession or explanation on the subject. It is certain however, that has confessed his crime, to the two clergymen, but whether the details of his confession will be published, is extremely doubtful.

P. S.—Green was executed about half past 4 o'clock.

**Bitten by a Rat—Extraordinary Case**

A few evenings ago, a young man named Hays, an assistant in the provision store of Mr. Bancroft, on the corner of Purchase and Federal streets, went home to his house, and putting his hand into the closet in the dark, felt it seized sharply. Upon withdrawing it, he found a large rat adhering to him so firmly that he could not shake the creature off till he had killed it. The wound left was inconsiderable, and Mr. Hays thought nothing of the matter till his hand began to swell. Upon calling medical aid, it was found that the virus had spread through the system, and he now lies in a very dangerous state. In the opinion of the physician amputation would be useless, and he can live but a short time. The swelling in the hand has now subsided, and it appears as if withered.

Boston Post.

**Forgery in Philadelphia.**—A young man of decent appearance presented a forged check on the Pennsylvania Bank, on Saturday, for \$1000, and obtained the money. It was soon detected as a forgery, by the teller, and immediate chase being made, he was caught and the money recovered. The offender was committed, but he refused to give any name. He was thought to be the son of a merchant of New York. About \$20 in New York money was found upon him.

**The Philadelphia Forgery.**—The young man who committed the bold forgery at Philadelphia on Saturday, committed suicide in prison, by taking opium the same night, and died on Sunday afternoon. The Philadelphia Gazette states that not the slightest clue to his identity has yet been obtained. His age was apparently about twenty-five; he was delicately formed, and his dress was of the finest and gentlest description. There was no name nor any marks whatever on his clothing. His memorandum book contained the name of an eminent lawyer of New York.

**The New Jersey Historical Society.** at their late meeting at Princeton, received the report of a committee of its members upon a communication from its sister Society of New York, respecting the change of our National name. The report was adverse to the proposition, and concluded with saying that "the object of Historical Societies is not to change the names of States or Empires, but to aid in the writing, and in the preservation of all that pertains to their true history." The report was accepted, and the document ordered to be preserved in the archives of the Society.

**Mysterious Disappearance of John B. Gough.**—The well known advocate of temperance. He arrived in this city from New Haven on Friday evening, the 5th inst., and stopped at the Croton Hotel. After tea he dressed and went to the store of Messrs Saxon & Miles, since when he has not been seen or heard of. He was dressed in a black dress coat and pantaloons, black satin vest, black hat (Le Gay, maker.) Boston boots newly footed. From the appearance of his baggage, it was his intention to return soon—but his friends fear some accident or foul play has befallen him.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

**MURDER.**—On Tuesday a free negro, named Moses Johnson, an inmate of the penitentiary at Richmond, Va., attacked Felix Ferguson, overseer of the penitentiary, with a knife, striking him from behind with a knife, which he drove through the vertebrae of his neck, severing the main arteries and causing almost instant death. The cause of the attack is supposed to have been complaints of the negro's idleness.

Capt. H. reports that about one hundred Mexican traders, from the upper regions of the Rio Grande, visited Corpus Christi for the purpose of trade, but they gave contradictory reports as to the movements of the Mexican troops.

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## No. 100.

Independent Line for New York, via Newport.

The staunch & commodious steamer *ORE-GON*, Captain Rollins, will leave Long Wharf Newport, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, until further notice, at about half past 7 o'clock, p.m. for New York. Merchandise generally, 5 cents per foot. Boots, shoes, bonnets and hats, 4 cents per foot.

Goods consigned to the agent at Newport, will be shipped free of commissions or storage. Tickets sold, and Berths and State rooms secured at No 142 Thames st. and at the office on the wharf, anytime before the boat arrives.

CHARLES N. TILLEY, Agent.

Newport, Sept. 13.

## Day Line for New York.

By Long Island Rail Road and splendid steamer New Haven.

The steamer *NEW HAVEN* Capt. Van Pelt, will leave Long wharf, Newport on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at half past 10 o'clock a.m. for Greenport, when passengers will take the Long Island Rail road cars and arrive in New York about 6 o'clock. Returning will leave New York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3-3-4 o'clock, a.m., arriving at Newport at about 5 p.m. Fare from Newport to Providence 25 cents.

This cannot fail to be the most pleasant route to New York.

The baggage will be forwarded in crates through.

July 19.

## New Arrangement FOR NEW YORK.

The N.J. Steam Navigation Company will, on the 10th of August, run the steamer *MOHEGAN*, in superior order, between Stonington and Newport, to leave Stonington every day except Monday, at 6 o'clock, a.m., and Newport every day except Sunday, at 4 p.m. Breakfast on board.

ANTHONY STEWART, Agent.

Aug. 9.

## STAGE NOTICE.

IN NEW YORK.

On and after the 9th inst., a stage will leave Fall River daily, (Sunday excepted) at 8 1-2 o'clock, a.m. on the arrival of the cars from New Bedford for Newport, and arrive at 11 o'clock. Returning, will leave Newport daily at 2 1-2 o'clock, p.m. and arrive in Fall River in time to take the evening train of cars for New Bedford. Fare 75 cents each way.

R. B. KINSLEY & Co.

June 21.

## Copartnership Notice.

THE UNDER-SIGNED have this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm of George H. Norman & Co. and taken the Store recently occupied by John Corban, No. 95 Thames St., corner of Market square, where they have on hand a prime assortment of Boots and Shoes, which they offer for sale at exceeding low prices for Cash.

GEORGE H. NORMAN.  
CHARLES RUSSELL Jr.  
Newport, June 27, 1845.

## Fashionable BOOTS and SHOES.

JOHN N. POTTER,

NO. 112 1-2 THAMES ST

HAS just received a complete assortment of Boots & Shoes, comprising French calf boots, Gentlemen's Button Gaiters, lastings and goat skin do, Ladies garter boots, Ladies French slippers, Morocco and Kid shoes, Misses' Masters and Children's boots and shoes of every description, all of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

French blacking, Potter's unrivaled Leather Preserver, &c. &c., for sale as above.

[May 31.]

## Long Room Replenished.

## GREAT BARGAINS IN

## Clothing,

"A dollar saved is a dollar earned."

LOOK to your interest by calling at J. M. HAMMETT's Cloth and Clothing Establishment, No. 133 1-2 Thames st., where you will find Clothing to suit the fancy and likewise the pocket. The subscriber is now ready for the Spring and Summer trade, having received from Boston a large and beautiful assortment of BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, CRAVATS, &c. &c., which he will sell at prices lower than goods of the same quality can be bought for in this State.

All classes of persons, whether merchants, lawyers, laborers, clerks, seamen, or gentlemen of leisure, may safely calculate on finding at this establishment all articles appertaining to a gentleman's wardrobe, so that they can be furnished at the shortest notice and in the most economical manner, without the necessity of looking elsewhere.

Please to recollect that this is the Cheap Store. The people of Newport and vicinity have already saved by purchasing at this establishment, and they too well understand their own interest to need prompting now.

Don't forget, 25 per cent saved in buying your clothing is an important item.

J. M. HAMMETT.

Newport April 19.

## LEECHES,

In prime order, at

Aug. 9.] R. J. TAYLOR'S

## "IS IT A HUMBUG?"

## The Patent Galvanic Rings and CHRISTIE'S

## MAGNETIC FLUID.

DR. CHRISTIE promised the American Public when he introduced his discovery, that it should be tested solely by its merits.—Thousands of foreign certificates might readily have been presented, but it was believed that it would be more satisfactory to await some revision here, which might prove decisive as to its truth and efficacy. It is therefore with a feeling of pleasure that the following home certificates are presented to the public, which are selected from several others of a similar description, and have been voluntarily tendered by the respective parties.

The first is an extract from an editorial which appeared on the 24th inst., in the Albany Daily Citizen—J. Stanley Smith, Esq. Editor.

The Patent Galvanic Rings, which are making such a stir in the world just now, are a novel invention of this age of inventions.

With regard to their efficacy, we can say that two or three cases have fallen under our notice, which have favorably impressed our minds.

The first is that of a highly respectable merchant of New York, who declared to us that their use speedily relieved him of a cough, seated pain in the side, and many symptoms of a pulmonary complaint, and he is now entirely well. The second that we shall notice, is that of a young man named Robbins, a resident of this city, who about one year since was visited with an attack of Paralysis, which affected the whole of one side of his body. We accompanied a medical friend to his residence, No. 96 Beaver street, on Saturday, to inquire into his case. We found that he had been deprived entirely of his leg. He had been unable to use the leg in walking, or the arm in eating, and the physicians said they could not help him. Within a few weeks he had worn two and four of Dr. Christie's Galvanic Rings, and used the Magnetic Fluid, and the effect upon his paralytic limbs is astonishing. The deathlike coldness left them, the numbness began to give way to many sensations of returning life and feeling, perspiration came out freely, and he has been rapidly gaining, and while before he wore the Ring, he was unable to articulate distinctly, walk or feed himself, yet now he talks freely, rides out, walks some, and for the most part is able to help himself. These cases, coming to our personal knowledge, certainly testify to the merits of Dr. Christie's Galvanic Rings and Magnetic Fluid.

DR. CHRISTIE.—I have been severely afflicted for the last eight years, with cramp in my legs and thighs, frequently suffering the most excruciating pains, the cords of my legs having contracted into knots. I have tried every "remedy" that I have ever heard of without the least success. In truth, I seemed only to be getting worse. From a favorable account which I accidentally heard, I was induced to try the effect of your galvanic Rings and Magnetic Fluid. In less than 24 hours after wearing two of the Rings, one on each hand, the severe pain had effectually left me, and two weeks having now elapsed without any recurrence of my complaint, I believe a cure has been effected by your discovery, and state it a duty to inform you of the fact, and state my willingness to have it made public. My wife has been severely troubled with Chronic Rheumatism, affecting her in various parts of the body, which has been cured, as she believes effectually, by the use of the rings and the Magnetic Fluid, after a trial of but a few days. I shall feel pleased in satisfying the incredulous of the truth of the above on personal application.

SAUL SHIELDS.

New York, June 25, 1845.

DR. A. H. CHRISTIE.—Dear Sir—I have from my childhood been afflicted with almost constant nervous headache and rheumatic pains in my legs and arms. I have often suffered so intensely that it has prevented me from following my usual occupation and frequently destroyed my appetite. My nervous debility and weakness has consequently been so great that after having tried almost everything without any relief, I gave up in despair. I was recommended to try your Galvanic Rings and Magnetic Fluid, and only at a friend's urgent solicitation was induced to do so. Its effect upon my system was almost miraculous. After a few hours the application appeared to strengthen my nerves, relieve me of my headache, and I have had no other relapse of the Rheumatism or any pains since the first day. I would therefore, unhesitatingly recommend your Galvanic Rings and Fluid to those afflicted as I have been.

ROBERT P. DUNCAN.

Manufactured only, and sold wholesale and retail by JAMES KIDDER, Jr., Druggist and Chemist, East Boston, where all orders will be punctually attended to. Also for sale by my duly appointed Agents, Dr. R. R. Hazard, on the parade; R. J. Taylor, and C. G. C. Hazard, Thames street, Newport, R. I.

DR. CHRISTIE.—I have been severely afflicted for the last eight years, with cramp in my legs and thighs, frequently suffering the most excruciating pains, the cords of my legs having contracted into knots. I have tried every "remedy" that I have ever heard of without the least success. In truth, I seemed only to be getting worse. From a favorable account which I accidentally heard, I was induced to try the effect of your galvanic Rings and Magnetic Fluid. In less than 24 hours after wearing two of the Rings, one on each hand, the severe pain had effectually left me, and two weeks having now elapsed without any recurrence of my complaint, I believe a cure has been effected by your discovery, and state it a duty to inform you of the fact, and state my willingness to have it made public. My wife has been severely troubled with Chronic Rheumatism, affecting her in various parts of the body, which has been cured, as she believes effectually, by the use of the rings and the Magnetic Fluid, after a trial of but a few days. I shall feel pleased in satisfying the incredulous of the truth of the above on personal application.

PETER P. REMINGTON, JOHN V. HAMMETT, THOMAS SPOONER.

The subscriber having been appointed Administrator with the Will annexed on the estate of Mary Mumford, and Administrator on the estate of Sarah Ann Mumford, he requests all persons indebted to either of said estates to make immediate payment.

CLARKE BURDICK, Adm'r.

Newport, July 19, 1845.

DR. A. H. CHRISTIE.—Dear Sir—I have from my childhood been afflicted with almost constant nervous headache and rheumatic pains in my legs and arms. I have often suffered so intensely that it has prevented me from following my usual occupation and frequently destroyed my appetite. My nervous debility and weakness has consequently been so great that after having tried almost everything without any relief, I gave up in despair. I was recommended to try your Galvanic Rings and Magnetic Fluid, and only at a friend's urgent solicitation was induced to do so. Its effect upon my system was almost miraculous. After a few hours the application appeared to strengthen my nerves, relieve me of my headache, and I have had no other relapse of the Rheumatism or any pains since the first day. I would therefore, unhesitatingly recommend your Galvanic Rings and Fluid to those afflicted as I have been.

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